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less, each insertion, to cents; over sight lines, 8 cents

priess, each insertion, 80 cents; over sight inne. 8 cents per line such day.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

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s published every Wednesday and Saturday in Frice 53 per annua. Two copies for \$5. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
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## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THERE are thoughts that will come like an unbidden guest To the heart when its feelings are tranquil and blest, Anddarken the soul in its dreamings of joy, And the rainbow of Hope in the bosom destroy.

Oh, these thoughts in the midst of enjoyment will stay Like a dead leafless branch to the Summer's bright ray They quickly return to torment us again!

Why this loneness of mind, unrelieved by our tears, Unsooth'd by the dearest friend lov'd—and for years Too sad is the feeling for words to reveal-And tell of the griefs on the Spirit that lay, The lightness of mirth and the magic of song.

No more have a charm to enliven the hours. The books we have lov'd in a happier mood-Not now yield the balm that our bosoms may soothe

The beauties beneath, and the glories above, The circle of friends to our hearts once so dear, No longer we love, and no longer may cheer Our life and its hopes seem forever in vain, We sigh the lost Eden of man to regain;

And O, if we could, we would sow to the spheres, Where Joy has no Sadness, and Life has no Texas: Shelbywille, Ind. July 7, 1850.

From Graham's Magazine.

M A N U E L A.

A BALLAD OF CALIFORNIA.

From the doorway, Manuela, in the sheeny April morn, Southward looks, along the valley, over leagues of gleaming corn;
Where the mountain's misty rampart like the wall of Eden And the lists of oak are sleeping on a paloted ses of flowers.

flowers.

All the air is full of music for the Winter rains are o'er,
And the noisy magpies chatter from the budding sycamore.

Bittlely fisk unnumbered squirrels, over all the grassy
slope; liope
Where the airy summits brighten, nimbly leaps the ante Gentle eyes of Manuela: tell me wherefore do ye rest
Ou the oak's enchanted Islands and the flowery occan's
breat;
Tell me wherefore, down the valley, ye have traced the highfar beyond the belts of timber, to the mountain-shadows
Out 1

Ah, the fragrant bay may blossom, and the sprouting ver-

dure since
With the tears of amber dropping from the tafsels of the pine,
And the morning's breath of balsam lightly brush her sunny
check—
Little recketh Manuels of the tales of Spring they speak. When the Summer's burning solstice on the mountain-har-

vests glowed, Ere the cloudless moons were over, he had passed the Des

ert's sand, Crossed the rushing Colorado and the dark Apaché Land, And his laden mules were driven, when the time of rain With the traders of Chibushus, to the Fair of San Juan. Therefore watches Manuels-therefore lightly doth she

when the sound of distant footsteps seems the beating of Not a wind the green oak rustles or the redwood branches But she hears the sliver jingle of his ringing bit and spurs. Often, out the hazy distance, come the horsemen, day by day,

But they come not as Bernardo, she can see it far away;

Well she knows the airy gallop of his nettled alanda;

Light as any antelope upon the hills of davina.

She would know him 'mid a thousand, by his free and gal-

By the featly and sarape, such as wealthy traders wear; By his broidered calronerost and his saddle, gally spread, With its cantle rimmed with silver, and its horn a lion's head.

None like him the light rists; on the maddened bull can throw:

None amid the mountain-caffons, track like him the stealthy and at all the Mission festale, few indeed the revelors are Who can dance with him the jots—touch with him the gay guitar.

Bie has said to Manuela, and the echoes linger still in the clusters of her besom, with a secret, sender thrill, When the bay again has blossomed, and the valley stands

shall the bells of Santa Clars usher in the wedding morn. He has pictured the procession, all in holiday stire, and the langh and look of gladness, when they see the di-

tant spire:
Then their love shall hindle newly, and the world be do
In the cool, delictous crystal of the Summer morning a Tender eyes of Manuels what has dimed your justrons

T is a tear that falls to giltter on the casket of her dream.

Ab, the eye of Love must brighten, if its watches would to For the star is falsely mirrored in the rose's drop of dew !

But her enger eyes rekindle, and her breathless bosom stills.
As she seess horseman moving in the shadow of the hills.
Now in love and fond thanksgving they may loose their pearly tides—
T's the alaran that gallops, 'it is Bernardo's self that rides

bettle.

I The surape is a kind blanket of many gay colors, worm over the bonders by an opening in the center, through which the heaf is

SUICIDE AT BOSTON.—The Boston Times says that the body of Mr. Francis Dillaway, master carpenter of Boston, was found on Saturday afternoon in the belify of Channey Place Church, fof which he was sexton.) His head was badly mutilated, and in his hand a pistol was found, with which he made way with himself. It appears that the family of Mr. Dillaway are residing out of town, and for some time past he has been residing with a friend. On Wednesday last he appeared somewhat depressed, and the last that was seen of him, was about five o'clock on that day, when it was supposed by his friends that he had gone to visit his family. On Saturday afternoon the family were heard from, but they had not seen him, when search was at once commenced and resulted as above. He was rich, and this melancholy event is stributed to deposition caused by the loss of a law suit in which he was involved to the amount of some \$1,500.

## NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

OR WHILE MAILED VALAR MONTHS

VOL. X ..... NO. 2897.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1850.

CITY ITEMS.

THE Doc-Days.—Verily, Sirius must be in the could only have been gotten up under the influences of that bottest of stars. The heat invaded all places; shade was as oppressive and enervating as sunshine; and unless one was able to sit all day eating ice creams, with his feet in a tub of water, and the lightest possible clothing on his back. he could not avoid taking his share of it. The City was up to sweating point by sunrise and to melting point by noon. The thermometer, in the shadlest and coolest part of The Tribune office, stood at 92° at 2 o'clock, P.M. We are thinking of having the tube shortened, to prevent the mercury rising so high in future. If all the thermometers in the City were cut off at 75°, we should have a much more comfortable time of it.

The clouds made two or three spasmodic efforts in the course of the afternoon to give a cool drenching to the perspiring earth. The rain came down, presto! without any warning drops, as if old Eous, or Aquarius, or Jupiter Plurius, had snatched up a bucket and dashed its contents suddenly in the "face of creation." The only amusement of the day was in watching the scamperings of those who were in the streets when the storm came down unannounced. The most of them were obliged to take to their heels, and none got off less than halfdrenched. The verdict of the spectators, quietly fanning themselves at the windows, was: "Served 'em right-what business had they to be in the streets such a day as this?" At this writing, (about midnight,) there seems little change. We shall all "lard the lean earth" again to morrow .-Woe is us!

P. S .- A fine shower has just commenced; but there is no wind, and the rain only increases the

GEN. PAEZ.-This distinguished Republican will probably arrive in town to-day. The Common Council resolved, on the reception of the Mayor's Message recommending a welcome by the City to Gen. Paez, to appoint a Committee in conjunction with the Mayor, to wait upon him on his arrival, extend to him a welcome, and to tender to him the use of the Governor's Room to receive his friends and those who desire to call on him. This will constitute the reception, so far as the City Authorities are concerned. Ald. Haws is Chairman of the Committee. It is expected that Gen. Paez, on his arrival, will send his card to the Mayor, when he, with the Committee, will call on the General.

RECEPTION OF GARIEALDI.-We notice in a pro gramme published by French and German Socialets who propose to join in the reception of Gen. Garibaldi, a statement that only the red badges will be admitted. This of course applies only to the special societies who adopt such badges, and not at all to the procession in general. The Committee who have the matter in charge hope to see republicans of all nations and shades of opinion to gether on that occasion, and do not think of prescribing any other distinctive badges than the flage of their respective countries.

GARIBALDI.-Should Garibaldi arrive before the Common Council meets, the Mayor, with the members of the Common Council, will call on him, and, as in the case of Gen. Paez, tender to him a welcome and the use of the Governor's room.

FIRE ISLAND .- Mr. H. D. Thoreau returned from Fire Island on Sunday afternoon last. His search for the body and manuscripts of Madame Ossoli was entirely unsuccessful, but, before leaving, he posted up notices in all public places, offering a reward for either.

Mr. Hugh Maxwell is still on the Island, we believe, investigating the plunder of the wreck. We hope he will succeed in bringing to justice the ring

The Annual Meeting of the New-York Teachers' Association will be held at Hope Chapel on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th of August. Lectures are expected from Professor J. Peondfit of Rutger's College, N. J., S. B. Woolworth of Cortland, D. H. Crittenden of N. Y., G. Farrham of Jefferson, S. S. Randall, O. Schenectady, W. T. Valentine of Albany, D. P. Lee, Buffalo, W. P. Phelps, State Normal School, Albany, Prof. J. B. Thompson of N. Y., and an es-say from Miss Susan A. Bondelle, a distinguished Teacher of Chautauque County. Much other business will be transacted. The Eric Railroad will grant a free passage one way under proper restrictions, or half fares only will be charged, and it is believed that other lines will be equally liberal. The Committee of Arrangements, S. S. St. John, Chairman, will attend to the providing the best accommodations at reduced prices.

THE CROTON WATER RENTS .- According to the new law on the subject, the Water Rents must be paid on or before the first of August, other. wise five per cent. will be added to the amount.-This regulation is, perhaps, not known to our fellow-citizens, and we make this notice to save some of them from expense and inconvenience.

A Yacht Race took place at South Amboy on Saturday, when four boats, Julia Annetta, Gao Clark, Fame and L. F. Frazee were entered. The won by the Geo. Clark.

MR. CITY ITEMS:-Has not the increase of Southern steamers increased the quantity of tropical fruit brought into our City? Is not a great quantity of rotten oranges, pine-apples, bannanas. &c. &c. thrown into our streets to be devoured with avidity by children of the poor, to their destruc-Much orange peel, a most pernicious thing, tion? Much orange peel, a most permicious thing, carelessly thrown out, is also greedily swallowed by these poor ignorant little creatures? And since these things, with their indigenous allies, green apples, pears, &c. cannot possibly be digested in their stemachs, does not reason teach us that, in all these cases, it would be wise for the attending physicians to commence their treatment with emetica, and thus begin by cleansing the foul stomach of the perilous stuff that weighs upon the life?

Yours, &c. MEDICWS.

STABBING.—Frederick Bourne and Chas. Gould were arrested in the Third Ward at 114 o'clock

were arrested in the Third Ward at 11½ o'clock Sunday, on a charge of stabbing John Traoux in the arm with a dagger or sword cane. The complainant says he was assaulted without provocation, as he was coming out of his house.

SUN STRUCK -A negro man, name unknown, fell yesterday noon in Center st. opposite the Har-lem Railroad office, from the effects of heat, and died in less than ten minutes.

Wood, 431 Hudson at jumped into acistern Sunday night, and before she was taken out life was ex-tinct. She leaves an infant only three weeks old.

Thomas Quin and Wm. McConnel were arrested in the Seventh Ward for robbing Wm. Mc-Bride, while lodging with him in a room at No. 3 Catherine slip. The money was found upon the prisoners.

John Dowlin was drowned while bathing at he foot of Twenty-ninth at. E. R. on Sunday.

CITY MORTALITY -The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York from the 20th day of July to the 27th day of

Abeces 1 Cyanosis 1 Infam'in of iungs
Ashma 1 Osirtum Trems 2 Somaity
Arcohia Disraba 25 Iosanity
Angins 1 Oropy 1 Dead 2 Iosanity
Womb 1 Infam'in of iungs

Disraba 2 Iosanity
Womb 1 Iosanita 2 Iosanity
Womb 1 Iosanita 2 Cholers Infant'm 81 scarlet. Tesanis
"Morbus 71 typhoid 1 Ulcers
Colic. 1 typhoid 1 Ulcers
Consumption. 33 Heart disease of 7
Convulsions. 51 Hooping cough. 4 Unknown.
Croup. 2 infam'r of brain!?
Congestion lungs 3 kidneys 1 Total. 6

Here is another sudden increase of 79 from the previous report, but that nearly all this increase

has been among children is proved by a comparison

of diseases which chiefly affect the young: Week ending July 20.
Cholers Infantum SI Cholers Infantum SI Cholers Infantum SI Cholers Infantum Diarrhea 20 Diarrhea Dropsy In the Head Dropsy In the Head Dyseniery SI Oyseniery Marasmus Marasmus

of the 20th inst, has been 3; of women, 17; of boys, 19; of girls, 41. Increase of males, 22; of females, 58. We observe that the six diseases above named comprise 54 per cent of the whole mortality; that children under one year, are 40] per cent.; under ten, 701 per cent.

We make the following comparisons with pre-

	Total	184Sr	1849. L352	1850	
81	Men136	73	366	66	
	Women 95	57	396	66	
	Boys147	137	329	182	
	Giris 75	136	259	1.53	
	Ut der 1 year	155	130	189	
	Ope to 2 years 69	74	151	85	
	Two to 5 years 23	22	104	30	
	Five to 10 years 12	13	68	15	
	Under 10245	264	533	319	
	Over 10 208	137	819	140	
	mt - Jst- t- Obstess to		200	AL MAY	

The deaths by Cholera last year were 692, or 47 per cent. of all. We have this week three cases reported, but the very fact that two were reported last week, and only three this week proves that the disease is no Cholera at all-except perhaps Cholera Morbus. We repeat, that reports of Cholera are to be received with many grains of allowance, since the interests of an immense trade would be advanced instantly 25 per cent. should Cholera really appear.

diseases :			
4th Week of July : 1847.	1545	1549.	1850
Atoplexy		100	13
Cholera	04	£00	10.4
Censumption	55	54	191
Convulsions26	46	61	- 51
Debility14	10	25	-
Diarrhea25	19	40	125
Dropelee34	15	52	39
Dysentery	44	79	40
Fevers	20	40	15
Isfismmations	30	127	25
Maraamus	24	120	790

With the important exception of children, the city bills of mortality do not present anything to show that the town is not in a good condition of watch of their children during the hot weather, and most especially to keep them away from the poison green fruit which is laid before them at every corner of the streets.

The weather for the past week has been very hot, as will be seen by the following table :

1850 July 21,	22,	23,	24,	25,	26.	27 Average,
6 A.M. 70	71	78	73	75	76	70 71 5-7
12 M., 84	83	84	80	28	76	78 82 1.7
1849.6 A.M. 73	€9	70	69	66	72	71., 70
12 M 78	82	81	81	76	89	84 81 2-7
1848.6AM. 71	77	76	71	78	76	79 74 5 7
12 M., 16	90	84	83	84	89	92., 86 6-7
1847.6 A.M. 75	77	75	73	75	75	64 73 3-7
12 M., 85	88	83	85	84	87	72 83 3-7
Mean average for 4	706	FB. A	16 A	M. 71	3.7:	at noon, 83 3-7.
-In Philadel	phie	z. la	st w	reek.	the	deaths were

248; a decrease of 6. Cholera, 1. Children, 165 adults, 83. Average noon heat, 82 5 7. -In Boston last week there were 68 deaths; 32

under 5 years of age. Corresponding week last year 105 deaths, of which 10 were from cholera.

-In London, week ending 13th inst. 904 deaths one case of cholers. Consumption, 121; zymotic (epidemic) diseases, 159. Average temperature

ROCKAWAY .- We had intended to speak of the opening of this delightful watering place, but we find in the Knickerbocker the annexed, which is "our own opinion better expressed."

"our own opinion better expressed."

"The roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the floods are lifted up around us!"—literally 'around' us for we are looking from the windows of our apartment, Number One Hundred and One, of Cranston's Marine Pavilion, at Rockamay. It is the corner room of the second story, and there is not a better in all this spacious mansion. From either window the eye takes in 'old ocean's gray and melancholy waste,' and as far as the sight can reach, roll up, in long and continuous lines upon the white and 'ribbed sea-sand,' the multitudinous waves. It is a glorious sight and the breeze from the sea, that melts upon your forehead, like the invisible touch of some spirit-hand, seems the very visible touch of some spirit hand, seems the very breath of GoD. Those who this holy Sabbath mora-ing are sitting under the arbor, by the sounding shore of the great deep before us, must in their hearts be praising HIM who made it, and whose hands prepared the dry land; and so too should they, whose exultant voices come from the surf which is every moment burying them in its yeasty foam; for it is Hz who 'lifteth up the waves thereof' who is mindful of them, and has preserved them hitherto. Surely a psalm of thanksgiving must be in their bearts. What a little way we are from town, and yet what a difference between are from town, and yet what a difference between Hockaway and the metropolis! No rank com-pound of pestilential airs here offend the nostril; here is no fervent heat; but instead, cool healthful breezes, redolent of the sait spray from the blue waves which they have been riding all the past night. The 'Pavilion' has undergone so many and so important improvements, that it is hardly recog-nizable by its old guests. The long pinzas, the offices, the renovated and beautified drawing and dining rooms; the trees and shrubbery, new and offices, the renovated and beautified drawing and dining-rooms; the trees and shrubbery, new and old: the gay flaunting flowers on the court-yard lawn, all bespeak the enterprise, and more than all, the great good taste, of the proprietor. The 'Pavilion' is evidently a hobby with its old and popular host, and long may be live to ride it! If it were not a work of utter supercrogation, we might speak of the richness of his larder; the abundance and quiet service of his table; the watchfulness and silent assiduity with which the wants of his guesta are anticipated and supplied; but who that knows Charston, needs to be aid all this?"

We understand that during the protracted and dangerous illness of Hon. John C. Clark, B. F. Pleasants, Esq. has been appointed by the Secre-tary of the Freasury Acting Solicitor. We are grat-ified to hear that Mr. Clark is recovering. (Washington Aspublic, Monday.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE RECHABITES. - Last eve ning the Fifth Anniversary of Perseverance Tent No. 118, of the Independent Order of Bechabites. was held at the Sands st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn. The members of the Tent, nearly one hundred in number, were present in their Regalia. Green wood Tent No. 313, Brooklyn Tent No. 10, Washington Division No. 4 S. of T. and delegates of Rechabite organizations in New-York, joined in the celebration. Also the "Cadets of Temperance Wash ington Section No. 1." A company of youthful Sons of Temperance were also present in Regalia. The

1. The opening Hymn of their Order.
2. Prayer by the Rev. J. G. Smith, pastor of the Centenary M. E. Charch.
3. Reading of the 35th chapter of Jeremiah, by John K. Oakley, which gives the origin of the title of the Order.

John K. Oakley, which gives the origin of the title of the Order.

4. Music by the Choir.

5. An Address, by Peter C. Baker, of New-York, P. D. C. R giving a history of the origin of the Order, a defense of its policy, and a glowing Eulogy upon the usefalness and good work of the Order.—In the course of his address, he mentioned that the first Tent of this Order, was established in this country, in 1842; now there are between three and four hundred organizations.

6. Musicoby the Choir.

6. Music by the Choir.
7. A collection to defray the expenses of the col-

8. The annual Report was read. It stated, among other things, that 28 new members had been added during the past year, and 3 expelled. The membership is 102. Receipts for the past year, \$419 82; disbursements, \$378 11; balance, \$4110. Now in bank, \$126; value of furniture, &c. \$400. Greenwood Tent, at Gowanus, was formed from members of this body during the last year.

Rev. Mr. Schnelly next followed in a brief and humorous address, after which the exercises were concluded by singing the closing hymn of the Order, to the tune of Auld Lang Sync.

COMMON COUNCIL -The Board met last evening Present his honor the Mayor and a quorum. The business related principally to the fencing of vacant lots, flagging of sidewalks, &c. Nothing of the least general importance was transacted up to 10 o'clock, when our Reporter left.

ENGINE COMPANY NUMBER SEVENTEEN -This admirable company, commonly called from the form of their engine, the "GRASSHOPPERS," yesterday afternoon turned out their full strength, nearly sixty members, and wended to New-York for the purpose of bringing home their apparatus. The en gine, which has been in use, without decorations the past year, has for the last two months been un gine, which has been in use, without decorations, the past year, has for the last two months been undergoing the process of painting at the establishment of Moriarty, 137 Eighteenth-st. Most elegantly has the artist performed his task. The body of the engine is painted a very dark green, almost black, and superbly gilded. On the front of the cylinder chamber, is a copy of the celebrated painting, "The Spirit of 76," and on the rear an allegorical national representation. The cornice has the inacriptions on its different sides, "Brooklyn," In Union is strength," "We atrive to save." The brass and iron work is all highly polished. On each side is an elegant stained glass lantern, with the number of the company, and also its symbol, a grasshopper, cut on its sides. The engine is one of the double brakes, ugright pattern, having accommodation for forty eight men, and is a machine which does honor to the city, and the members of the company who have so liberally ornamented it. The expense incurred by them has not been less than three trondred dollars.

The Company, having got possession of their apparatus, came over to this city and passing up Falton at and around the City Hall, saluted the Freeman with three hearty cheers, when the line was in front of our office. They then took their engine to their house in Lawrence at where a cold collation was served up to the members of the Company and invited guests.

The "Grasshoppers" are a noble company of men, respectable and dignified, and real workers when the occasion comes. We wish them plenty of water, and not again in so tight a place as to be obliged to throw their apparatus bverboard.

Brooklyn Freeman.

The Weekly Report of Deaths and Interments in the City of Brooklyn for the week ending July 27, 1850, is as follows: Casualties, 1; Cholera Infantum, 16; Consumption, 3; Convulsions, 7 Congestion of Brain, 1; Diarrhea, 6; Dropsy, 1 Dropsy in the Head, 4; Dropsy in the Abdomen, 1 Dysentery, 4; Drowned, 4; Dentition, 2; Erysipelas, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Disease of Heart, 2; Inflammation of Bowels, 3; Inflammation of Lungs, Age, 1; Paralysis, 1; Sprue, 1; Stillborn, 2; Varios, 1. Maies, 34; Females, 33 Adults, 22; Children, 45. Total, 67. Interments in Greenwood and other Brooklyn grounds, from New-York and other

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held last evening at the County Jail. Present the Chairman and all the members except Messrs. Berry, Waterman and De Beroise.

After the call of the meeting had been read and

After the call of the meeting has been read and the Board organized, the Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved of. On mo-tion of Supervisor Sloan, the cierk was directed to enter in these minutes a suitable record of the death

of the late President.

The same Supervisor as Chairman of the Committee on the building of the Alms House, reported that Cochran and Strachin, the masons who had taken the contract for the mason work of the new building, had declined to fulfill their contract, and the next lowest bidders were French and Dunham. On motion, the report was accepted, and the Committee authorized to enter into contract with Mesars. French and Dunham.

Supervisor Sprague moved that the Alms House property at Flatbash be sold, and that a site for a new Alms House be bought in New Utrecht. Laid on the table.

on the table.

Supervisor Crooke gave notice that at the next meeting he would move to reconsider the mot After which the Board adjourned.

COURTY COURT-Before Judge Johnson .- Ag gravated case of Assault and Battery.—Yesterday Edward M. Garner appeared in this Court, with his counsel, Judge Dikeman, to obtain a certificate from his honor under the 16th section of the "Act to establish Courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction in the City of Brooklyn." The circumstances unsaulted by a man named Thomas Borns, and beaten most ourregeously. His face was a striking illus-tration of the punishment inflicted on him by Burns, for whose brutality there was no provocation. A for whose brutanty there was no provocation. A certificate that the case was a proper one to be tried in a higher Court than the Special Sessions, was granted by Judge Johnson. The accused party was taken before Justice John C. Smith, and required to give ball in the sam of \$300 to appear at the next Oyer and Terminer, for Kings County. CASE OF JAMES WILD.-The Coroner's Jury

who have been investigating the cause of the death of James Wild for some three weeks past, concluded their labors yesterday and returned the following verdict: "Killed by some persons unknown." The deceased, it will be recollected, was found in the water near Penny Bridge horribly mutilated, and it was supposed came to his death by foul means. POLICE .- Augustus Campbell of 232 Atlantic st.

Police.—Augustus Campbell of 322 Atlantic at.
was brought before the Justice yesterday morning
on a charge of assault and battery made by Miss
Mary L. Owen. Fined 87.
On Sunday evening, the 13th of Jan. last, Owen
Mullhollen went to the house of John Flinn in Carlist, where some disturbance occurred, which resulted in Owen stabbing Flynn in the eg with a knife.
Fined 832. Fined \$35.

There were several other petty cases of assault, intexication, &c. which were disposed of by the

PRICE TWO CENTS.

A DEBATE ON THE 'HIGHER LAW.' Below we present, from the report of the

Washington Union, an interesting debate on Mr. Seward's proposition to admit the State of New-Mexico by the proglamation of the President. Mr. BRADBURY's amendment to the Omnibus, providing for a Commission to settle the Texas boundary question, being

under consideration,

Mr. Saward rose and said: I submit the following amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Maine:

Insert after the word "That," in the first line, the follow

New-Mexico shail, on proclamation by the President of the United States, be admitted as a State into this Union, on an equal footing with the original States: Provided, That the President, before issuing such proclamation, shail be satisfied that the Constitution recently framed by the Couvenion of New-Mexico has been approved and railined by the people of New Mexico in the election held for the purpose of considering it on the 20th of Jane last.

The effect of this amendment is to bring before the Senate a great and important overtage above the Senate as great and

The effect of this amendment is to bring before the Senate a great and important question—that is, the admission of New Mexico, as one of the States of this Union, upon an equal fooling with the original States, and under the Constitution which she has already adopted. I have beard, Mr. President, much said here about nationality, national sympathies, national principles, and national feelings; and so far as such sympathies, principles, and feelings are concerned, they obtain my highest respect and admiration. But I differ very much from many who bestow that commendation without regard to what interests, principles, and feelings, those are which deserve the character of nationality. So far as I have heard, it has been generally ty. So far as I have heard, it has been generally bestowed not so much upon those principles and measures which are designed to give permanence to the institutions of the country, as upon such as contain some expedient, some compromise for the present hour, and for a temporary purpose.

present hour, and for a temporary purpose.

In such sympathies and feelings I have no part.
I do not participate in them at all, and for the reason that I believe that compromise for to day, postponement for to day, only increases the embarrassment and the evils of to-morrow. It is my desire that this great question, thus brought before the Senate, may now be definitively settled. I know that it may be said that this proposition comes prematurely before the Senate, inasmuch as the Senate has no official information that a Constitution has been adopted by the People of New-Mexico: but while this is true, and therefore there would be a propriety in delaying the proceeding, in order has been adopted by the People of New Mexico: but while this is true, and therefore there would be a propriety in delaying the proceeding, in order to receive official information from the President of the United States of the adoption of the Constitution, and that the Constitution itself might be laid before us for our approval. I feel myself obliged to bring the question thus prematurely before the Senate, for the reason that the subject is prematurely before the Senate, and that the bill which is now under consideration provides for a disposition of this subject which will prevent the bestowal of a just consideration upon the claims of New Mexico, when they shall be presented here with official authority and in due form and force. It is not my fault, therefore, that the question springs upon the Senate now. If this whole matter of the boundary of Texas and of the Territory of New Mexico could be severed from the bill, then the whole subject might well be postponed until it should come up properly for disposition at a more suitable time and in the customary form.

Mr. President, the effect of the bill before the Senate is to postpone all questions about the admission of New Mexico until after the report of

in the customary form.

Mr. President, the effect of the bill before the Senate is to postpone all questions about the admission of New-Mexico until after the report of commissioners, and after the action of Congress upon the report of the commissioners, and by that time there may be no New-Mexico to be admitted. Now, sir, I am opposed to the delay thus proposed, because, in the first place, I believe it inconsistent with the interests and rights of the people of New-Mexico. The Senator from New-Hampshire (Mr. Hale) has truly stated the rights of that people; but they are, not withstanding, a people possessing rights that are as important to them as the rights of the citizens of any Territory or any State within the United States. It is only a change of their sovereignty that has been effected. When the people of New-Mexico lost their rights, secured to them by the constitution of Mexico, they acquired the rights of American citizens, secured by the Constitution of the United States, and those rights involved the protection of their Territory from invasion. All these are rights of which the United States can deprive no community on earth. They may extend their conquering arm over States, and territories, and provinces, but it carries with it freedom and security, and the guarantees of them. Now, sir, in regard to the rights of the people of New-Mexico, if they had not been secured by treaty, they would have been still secured by the obligations arising out of the law of nature and of nations. These rights are secured moreover, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The United States found New-Mexico a territory or province of the empire of Mexico, and they stipulated by the treaty with co a territory or province of the empire of Mexico, and they stipulated by the treaty with Mexico, and of course with the people of the provinces of Mexico, that they should be protected in all their rights, and that they should be admitted to the rights of citizens, and that they should have a an their rights of citizens, and that they should have a
government established over them. Now, sir, the
proposition which I submit is to incorporate New
Mexico as a State; but I resist the proposition contained in the bill, which is to incorporate New Mexico as territory of the United States. I submit, in
the first place, that the proposition contained in
the amendment laid upon your table is the only
one which is most harmonicus and congenial with
the treaty—with a fair and just construction of the
treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. What is the language of that treaty? It is not that the Territory
of New-Mexico, or that the provinces of New Mexico and California, shall be admitted into the United
States as Territories; but it is that they shall be
admitted as States. The treaty contains no provision and no allusion whatever to bringing them
into a provincial or territorial condition. It is a
fair construction of the treaty to say that it contemplated the admission of the territories not as terrifair construction of the treaty to say that it contemplated the admission of the territories not as territories or provinces, but as States, upon an equal footing with the original States for it is fair to presume that if the United States had contemplated that New Mexico and California were to be held in a territorial vassalage under the Unios, that intestion would have been expressed. I know that the United States reserved to Congress the right to judge of the time to admit them as States; but that is all that it did reserve—the right to determine the time when. Well, Sir the time when is when those provinces. the right to determine the time when. Well, Sir, the time when is when these provinces are left in just exactly the condition that they Sir, the time when is when these provinces are left in just exactly the condition that they now are—deprived of any effective government, and exposed to great danger. In the next place, sir, the provision contained in the amendment was most compatible and harmonious with the Constitution of the United States. It is a remarkable feature of the Constitution of the United States. It is a remarkable feature of the Constitution of the United States, that its framers never contemplated a Territory—never contemplated a Territory or Colony; but, on the other hand, contemplated nothing but States—perfect States—equal States, and, as they are called here, Sovereign States. There was a domain belonging to the United States, which was, for temporary purposes, and until it should be inhabited, (at the time of the formation of the Constitution of the United States, set off for the purpose of being organized into a Territory—the Northwest Territory; but that was regarded as only a temporary measure, and ancillary to the establishment of five new States within that territory. There is reason—there is wisdom in this provision of the Constitution excluding Colonies, which are subject always to oppression, and excluding Provinces, which always tend to corrupt and inevitably and ultimately to drag down the parent State. Then, the proposition which I submit is cangenial with the Constitution of the United States—and the proposition to establish a Territorial form of Government over this People is in violation of the spirit of the Treaty and of the Constitution. the proposition to establish a Territorial form of Government over this People is in violation of the spirit of the Treaty and of the Constitution. But, Sir. New-Mexico is entitled to be admitted into the Union under that Treaty, because it cannot be regarded as a Treaty stipulating or contemplating an oppressive exercise of the right of Congress in defining the time of admission, but a reasonable exercise of it—the exercise of a sound discretion for the good of the People with whom the stipulation and cove-

nant were made. It is a covenant for their protection and benefit, and not a stipulation for their oppression and ruin. What then, is the time when New Mexico ought to be admitted? That time has come, Sir, when the admission of New Mexico, not as a province, is necessary to save the liberty, of the people and the integrity of her territory. That is the time, and that time has now come; for both are in danger. The liberties of New Mexico are in danger of being subverted by an absorption by the State of Texas, and her actual existence is endange ed by the efforts of that State to bring about her subjugation by force. What answer shall be given to me spon this point. Str? There is mo answer, except it to that New Mexico is not in a condition to be admitted. But New Mexico fulfills all the conditions which you have ever required for the admission of any State into the Union. There is but one condition which the Constitution recognizes, and that is that she shall present a Respublican form of Government. New Mexico fulfills that condition. You have before you established precedents by which you have required a population of a given amount of numbers to constitute a State. That number is a number sufficient to elect one Member of Congress. New Mexico falfills that community was admitted as a State. She has a population two thirds as large as that of Texas. Stay thousand citizens were needful to entitle the State of Ohio to admission—sixty thousand citizens were needful to entitle the State of Ohio to admission—sixty thousand citizens were needful to entitle the State of Ohio to admission—sixty thousand citizens were needful to entitle the State of Ohio to admission—sixty thousand citizens were needful to entitle the State of Ohio to admission—sixty thousand citizens were needful to entitle the State of Ohio to admission—sixty thousand citizens which have resulted for the purpose solely of doriving the union of the United States; and how Milly out of the functions of self government. I know that it is said that you wi

successful. The whole of the Spanish porton of this continent rose into viceroyalties, which were filled with wealth, and splendor, and pride.

But after the lapse of another hundred years, we see that the Anglo-Saxon power has gone on steadily increasing, until it has converted the whole or large portion of the northern part of the continent by subjugation, while the Spanish portion is decaying and declining, and falls an easy prey to conquest. The Anglo-Saxon colonization left the native inhabitants of these countries out of its sympathy, and it left them berbarous and savage, and they remained so. But the peculiar influences of the religion which the colonists of Spain carried into her new territories operated successfully in winning the Indians to Christianity and to partial civilization; and we have, therefore, this extraordinary fact, that while we exclude Indians or aborigines from the possession of liberty and the rights of citizens in our own States and in our own country, we have conquered the aborigines in Spanish portions of the continent for the purpose of making them citizens, and have extended to them the rights of citizens. So, Sir, the population of New-Mexico consists of some two thousand people of the European race, and chiefly Anglo-Baxons, then of some ten thousand of the Creoles, or the descendants of the Spanish colonists, and sixty thousand Indians, more or less mixed in blood, but civilized and christianized. My motion, sir, is to bring this extraordinary and peculiar population into the United States as a State of this Union; and it is a motion upon which I shall stand, and stand so long as grace and strength are given me to stand for anything. But, Sir, if the question were now whether the people should be invited to ashere in the Government of this Union, I should answer now. If the question was whether the Public Treasury shouldpour forth money to bring this population into this Union as a State, I should answer now if the proposition were to conquer this people, to bring them into They are, according to all histories and all travelers, an inoffersive, timorous and docile people.—
They are, in many of these respects, very different from the population of the United States. The question now is, not whether they shall be governed by us, but what the form of Government that is to be exercised over them. That is the only question. You can secure to them the same rights of citizenship, the rights of property, and protection of their territory effectually, in no other way but by giving them the Constitution of a State. This bill betrays upon its face—the whole debate betrays—the truth of this proposition. Sir, New Mexico is obliterated from the memory of the Senate of the United States. It is a name no longer to be announced here: it is a name no longer to be spoken; and the Territory of New Mexico is now spoken of not as New Mexico, but as vacant territory of the United States. But New Mexico has just exactly the same rights, in coming into this Union, that Texas by treaty; but Texas was admitted into the Union by treaty as a State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Union by treaty as a State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Union by treaty as a State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Union by treaty as a State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Union by treaty as a State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Union by treaty as a State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Union by treaty as a State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Union by treaty as a State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Union by treaty as a State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Union by treaty as a State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Union by treaty as a State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Union by treaty as a State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Union by treaty as a State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Union was admitted into the Union by treaty as a State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Union by treaty as a State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Unio treaty; but Texas was, admitted into the Union by treaty as State, and New Mexico was admitted into the Union by treaty to be converted into a State. There is, then, only one question arising out of this subject; and that is, whether it is necessary for the protection of the people of New Mexico that they shall be admitted as a State now. That is the question in dispute, stated in the way most favorable to those who oppose the interests of New Mexico. There is a boundary in dispute between the people of New Mexico and Texas. The Government of the United States is now engaged in providing for the settlement of that boundary. Texas is a State, and is represented here, and she is invited to appoint Commissioners, as an equal of the United States, for the settlement of this boundary. New Mexico, the equal of Texas in right, in justice, in position, and in everything except the fact that you have engaged to give, is unrepresented before you and among you, and for that reason alone. She is unrepresented in this hall—she is unrepresented in either Chamber of Congress. Her voice is not heard in the election of a Chief Magistrate; she has no Representative; and yet you are entertaining the one-time of the dismemberment of her textitory. heard in the election of a Chief Magistrate; she has no Representative; and yet you are entertaining the question of the dismemberment of her territory, and the subjugation of a great part of it to Texas, without even giving to New Mexico a hearing.—Fulfill your treaty engagement; bring Now-Mexico in as a State, and let her be heard in this debate. Let us hear her wrongs; let us hear the story of her grievances. I have no doubt that it will be as eloquent—I am sure it will be as just—as the expositions of the rights of Texas which we hear every day. Bring New Mexico here, then, before you decide npon her fate. Give her a hearing. "Strike," if you will, but "hear."

If you bring in New Mexico as a State, as she is ing. "Strike," if you will, but "hear."

If you bring in New Mexico as a State, as she is

If you bring in New Mexico as a State, as she is entitled to come, you have then a security that justice will be done by your Commissioners. If you amend your bill by allowing her, as I have provided in my amendment, to appoint Commissioners equal in authority and power and digolity with those of Texas, then the United States will stand equal and impartial between these two contestants—these two interests. Who will refuse a proposition, conceived in justice, like this? A dmit New-Mexico, and then you can pass this bill without denying to New Mexico the justice that you professe to be willing to award to Texas. But, Sir, bring New-Mexico into the United States, and you will have removed all difficulties in the way of settling this question judicially. The Constitution and laws provide for the settlement of this question, and provide for the settlement of this question, and provide for the settlement of the ylaw, without the interposition of the military arms of the State. Tex-